

give to the Lord. Let not that be touched on any account. At all events, let it be the last thing that will be touched. Then bring down our expenditures to a level with our incomes. Let the work of saving go on. Let luxuries be cut off, and it will be seen that the Lord's work will in not one of its departments be allowed to suffer.

In this connection, it is interesting to notice what has been done by the Second Presbyterian Church of Scranton, Pa. It was published in the papers that a Mr. Eddy, son of Dr. Eddy, a missionary of long standing in Syria, had finished his course of studies and had been licensed with a view to engaging with his father in the missionary work. But for want of funds this promising and devoted young man could not be sent forth to his field. His father and family were earnestly counting the moments that would elapse before they would see the son of their love whom they had sent to America eight years previously to study for the ministry. The Church of Scranton nobly came to the rescue and volunteered to bear the expense of Mr. Eddy to his mission field. If other churches were following this example—we believe the First Church of Scranton has followed the example—there would be no such thing as debt resting upon the energies and enterprise of the Foreign Missions. We trust to hear of the churches rising one by one to the full measure of their capacity and contributing to this work. A failure of the Presbyterian Church of America would be a disastrous blow dealt to the interests of Christ's kingdom in our time. But thank God, the debt will be wiped off in a day, aye, in that day when individual churches and members will realize their obligation to extend the Master's kingdom.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

THE tidings of the appointment of the Marquis of Lorne has been received with unmixed satisfaction. The newspapers of the Dominion have joined in a universal pæan, expressive of the joy of the nation over news so stirring and important. While the subject has had such ample justice done to it, we would be wanting in our duty did we not join in the song of welcome. Such an expression of delight we are sure will be esteemed by the retiring Governor-General as by no means incompatible with our dutiful and loyal remembrances of the distinguished services of the Earl of Dufferin. To this nobleman and his amiable Countess we are very much indebted for this new honour which the Queen has conferred upon Canada. They have devoted themselves so entirely to the interests of this Dominion, they have so nobly performed their vice-regal trust, they have entered into Canadian life with such enthusiastic appreciation, that Canada as the result is exalted in the estimation of Great Britain and the world. Not even the presence of Her Majesty, as the head of this Dominion, could take away from the lustre of the reign of Lord Dufferin or from the kindly influence of the noble partner of his life. In welcoming the new Governor-General, we cannot forget how much his predecessor—we may say his predecessors—have done to make Canada worthy of royalty itself.

The acceptance by the Marquis of Lorne

of the high office to which he has been appointed, is hailed throughout the Dominion because of not merely his own eminent qualities, but because he brings with him a royal Princess to share with him the duties and responsibilities of the Governor-Generalship. From the beautiful poem of the Marquis which was illustrated by the pencil of the Princess Louise, it is evident we shall have a lady who will appreciate with an artist's eye the wonderful scenery of Canada. The Princess Louise is well beloved, not only in the Court but by the British people, for her rare intellectual qualities and personal gifts and graces. Like the Queen, she is fond of quiet retirement and humble life rather than the glare and show of the Court. Her Royal Highness will exercise a felt influence upon the manners and tastes of her sex in this country, while by her exalted rank she will call forth a new class of feelings in the hearts of courtiers, of Government officials, members of Parliament, and of the men of Canada at large. To the Marquis of Lorne do we look for a performance of duty worthy of his well-known character, worthy of his connection with the royal family, and also worthy of the noble house of which he is the scion. The Duke of Argyle and the late lamented Duchess have always graced their high rank by their Christian character. The House of Argyle stands amongst the foremost of Scotland's noble families. All this will be remembered when the people of this country give their loyal and enthusiastic welcome to the new Governor-General. Nor, are we venturing too far when we express the hope that one who is already distinguished as the author of a lengthened and high class poem, will find in Canada a subject worthy of his muse. Again, we express the delight which all our readers feel in common with ourselves at the appointment of the successor of the Earl of Dufferin.

PEACE WITH HONOR.

THE British plenipotentiaries have been received everywhere with the utmost enthusiasm. The Earl of Beaconsfield is the lion of the hour. Though his lordship is not of course the British lion, he is regarded as its not unworthy representative by all classes in the empire. The statement which the Premier made on his return to the House of Lords was calm and judicious. Nor was it wanting in the old D'Israeli sarcasm and fire. The manner in which the veteran statesman was received was itself an endorsement of the peace policy of the Government. Lord Grenville could do little more than gain listening ears to his eloquent attack upon the Conservative policy. He could not carry conviction. The disclaimer of the Earl of Derby of the proposal of the Government to take Cyprus by fair or foul means made little or no impression upon the public mind. Beyond the passing excitement caused by the Earl of Derby calling Lord Salisbury to account for giving the lie direct to his statement not even the press took any notice of the proceeding, showing thereby the sympathy of the press, and of the people through the press, with the Government. The debate in the House of Commons upon the conduct of the Berlin plenipotentiaries, with the exception of the speeches of Mr. Gladstone and a few others,

was very dull and commonplace. Even Mr. Gladstone's address, while not destitute of his accustomed eloquence, was wanting in the essential of moral conviction. It accomplished nothing. It was like attacking a fortress with sky-rockets rather than with heavy metal. The prolongation of the debate only brought about langour and weariness. There was nothing rousing in it, and there could not be, seeing the endorsement of the Government by the people was a foregone conclusion. The event of Saturday, which witnessed the conferring of the freedom of London upon Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury, was a crowning one to the series of honors which have been heaped upon them. The Garter as the gift of the Queen to both these noblemen was certainly a valuable recognition of their services. But to be enrolled as citizens of the metropolis of the world is to be esteemed as second to no other mark of distinction. All such honors, however, are only of value when they are fairly representative of the national enthusiasm. The name of Beaconsfield is on everyone's lips. The nation for once rejoices in a great victory accomplished as the Premier said without the shedding of the blood of a single Englishman.

No one can predict how long this peace may last. At the same time, it is a peace which has in it enduring elements. Such a settlement of a great international question is not likely to be disturbed on merely trivial grounds. But the guarantee of peace lies in this, that the first aggressive act of Russia will entitle Great Britain at once to interfere. Turkey is under the protectorate of the Queen. Turkey is in alliance with Britain. She will naturally look to the armies of the British Empire for redress, and the British will not be slow to give it. Our nation was never better prepared for war, and it is not likely that this advanced preparation will be allowed to go down, until peace is made doubly sure by the progress of events. We should never forget, while honoring men for what they do in the interests of freedom and truth, it is the God of heaven and earth who works out these ends. When the name of Beaconsfield is no more than a shadow on the disc of human history, the God over all will be controlling events for the coming of His glorious kingdom of peace and brotherly love. Let us therefore never cease to give thanks to God for the peace which has been secured, and for all that it involves in opening up heathen countries to the gospel of Christ. Some of the Scottish presbyteries are setting apart a day for special thanksgiving to Almighty God, and we notice that the Archbishop of Canterbury has likewise recommended services suitable to the termination of the International difficulty. We are sure that the clergy of this Dominion will not fail in directing the attention of their people in this channel of praise to the King of Kings and the Lord of Lords.

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WE have, amid all changes, three unchangeables—an unchangeable covenant, an unchangeable God and an unchangeable heaven; and while these three remain "the same yesterday, to day and forever," welcome the will of our Heavenly Father in all events that may happen to us. Come what will, nothing can come amiss.—*Matthew Henry.*